

Director George A. Lombardi



Governor Jeremiah "Jay" Nixon

Missouri Probation and Parole

1937

2012

Celebrating 75 Years

75

*Honoring our Past
Developing our Future*

The Missouri Department of Corrections supervises and provides rehabilitative services to adult offenders in correctional facilities and Missouri communities to enhance public safety.



The challenges faced by the Missouri Board of Probation and Parole over the last 75 years have been many, varied and sometimes difficult. This agency has been at the forefront of public safety in the State of Missouri. Through the immeasurable efforts of the staff to the Parole Board and the Courts we have seen tremendous steps made within the Division. Through their work, countless lives have been positively affected and changed. Communities have become safer, and taxpayers have been saved thousand of dollars. Moving forward, we know that technological innovations along with proactive legislation can only further foster the effective and safe transition of offenders into the community, and advance the agency as a whole.

—Ellis McSwain, Jr, Parole Board Chairman

Parole Board Members: Brian Jamison, Kenny Jones, Chuck Pryor, Martin Rucker, Don Ruzicka, and Jim Wells

Honoring our Past

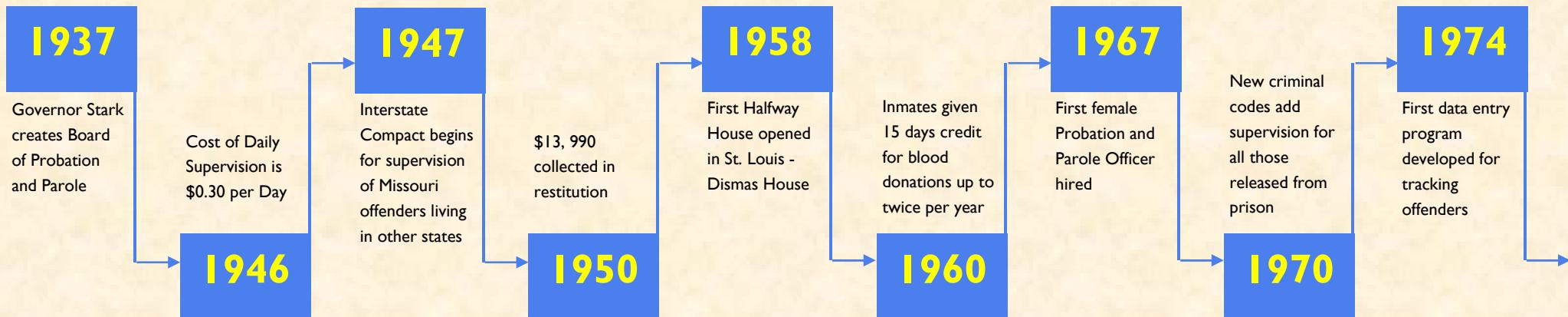
The Missouri Board of Probation and Parole was created on June 24, 1937. The Parole Board recommended to the Governor select prisoners for parole and commutation of their sentence. The first field office opened in 1938 in St. Joseph with one officer, and by 1947, there were 12 Probation and Parole Officers to cover the entire State of Missouri.

The landscape of the agency has evolved to meet the needs of offenders and Missouri communities. Probation and Parole has been at the forefront in correctional services by utilizing volunteers, Citizen Advisory Boards, assessment tools and best practices. In 1972, Volunteer in Corrections began and 230 attorneys were the first trained for these positions. Changes in the criminal codes and implementation of community sentencing laws provided opportunities for the agency to enhance service delivery. In 1957, laws were added to establish community treatment, which remains a key component in supervision today. As the demand for accountability increased, so too did our systems for data collections, needs assessments, and outcome measurements.



1950's Board of Probation and Parole interviewing an offender.

The Missouri Board of Probation and Parole has a rich and proud history and has been recognized as a leader across the United States in many initiatives over the years. The Division has been at the forefront of public safety in the State of Missouri and through effective supervision many offenders have become positive and productive members of our society.



1980

Missouri Sex Offender Program (MOSOP) created

State Statute 559.115 begins and creates 120 Day Programs

1987

House Arrest was established

1997

Residential Treatment Facilities expand focusing on treatment

2005

Probation and Parole Officers begin using IBM computers, new data entry goes online

2009

E-Driven (Evidence Based Practices) Supervision begins

1983

1991

1998

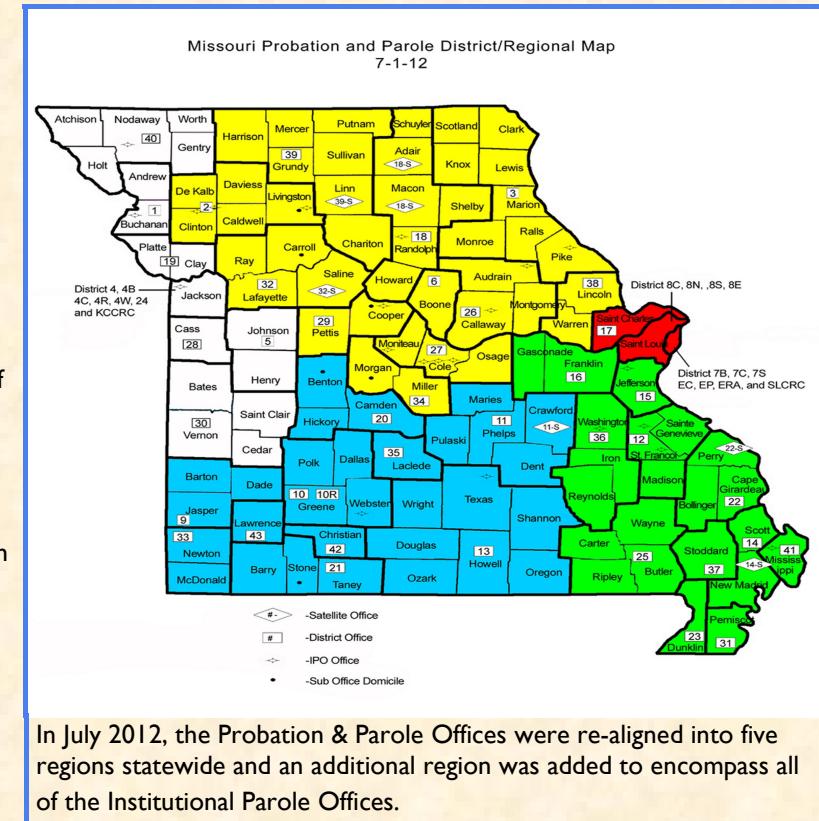
2005

Developing Our Future

On August 28, 2012, SCS HCS HB 1525 was passed by the 96th General Assembly of the 2012 Missouri Legislature. This bill, duly dubbed the “Justice Reinvestment Act”, made significant changes to the Missouri Board of Probation and Parole. The bill consists of four components:

- Sentencing and Corrections Oversight Commission
Establishes a thirteen member commission who will monitor and assist in implementation of the other components of this bill.
- Earned Compliance Credits
The Earned Compliance Credits for qualified offenses will reduce the term of Probation, Parole or Conditional Release by thirty days for each full calendar month of compliance with the terms of supervision.
- Administrative Jail Sanctions
A Probation and Parole Officer may place an offender in the county jail for a period not to exceed forty-eight hours as an alternative to revocation proceedings. These sanctions cannot exceed 360 hours in a calendar year.
- Mandatory placement in 120 Day Program for First Revocation
Utilization of mandatory placement in a 120-Day Program for a first revocation of Probation. Eligible offenders who are serving a period of Probation for most Class C or D felonies who have not already been placed in a 120-Day Program for the same offense and who have violated the terms and conditions of their supervision and that violation is not for a new criminal offense, a weapons violation or absconding from supervision, shall be placed in one of the Missouri Department of Corrections’ 120-Day Programs. Once the offender has successfully completed this program, the Court must release the offender to continue to serve the term of Probation without modifying the term for the same violation.

The Board of Probation and Parole has spent much time implementing changes in policy, procedures, technology and officer training to meet the components of this bill.



Number of DNA Samples Collected
10,880

Number of CODIS Hits due to DNA
350

FY 2012 Collections

Restitution **Court Costs**
\$9,441,503 **\$6,952,472**

Crime Victims Compensation Fees **\$374,345**
Community Service Hours Completed **309,794**

Number of Parole Hearings
9,797

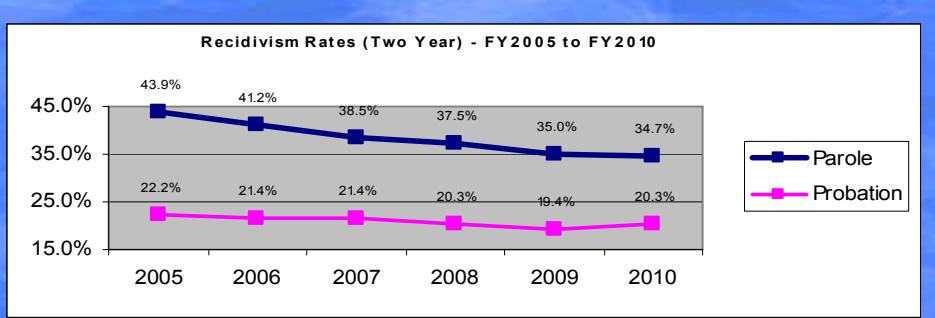
Parole and Conditional Releases
10,744

Community Release Center Releases
2,720

Community Supervision Center Releases
1,396

Total Offenders Under Field Supervision
73,693

<u>Probation</u>	<u>Parole</u>	<u>Deferred Prosecution</u>
50,725	16,931	1,173
<u>Misdemeanor</u>	<u>Interstate</u>	<u>Conditional Release</u>
1,086	2,694	1,084



Daily Cost of P&P Supervision

\$4.96

Vs

Daily cost of Incarceration

\$57.18

Specialty Courts Statewide

126

(These include Drug, DWI, Mental Health, Veteran, Domestic Violence, Alternative Treatment, Parents Choosing Change, and Reentry Courts)